

Intimation.

Powell's

ARE SHOWING
UPHOLSTERED
FURNITURE

IN
GREAT VARIETY.

LARGE, DEEP
AND
COMFORTABLE
LOUNGE
CHAIRS
SETTEES.

Chesterfields.

DINING
CHAIRS
OFFICE
CHAIRS.

FANCY
CHAIRS.

SHOW ROOMS
FIRST FLOOR

Alexandra
Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1910.

CELLAR MURDER INQUIRY.

MANGLED REMAINS.

BODY MUTILATED PAST RECOGNITION.

We take the following from the London *Morning Leader* of 19th ult.:

The whereabouts of Dr. Crippen and his companion, Ethel Clara Le Neve, remain a profound mystery.

Information continues to pour in upon Scotland-Yard in a deluge, but the bulk of it is valueless, and the rest vague and doubtful. In the latter category is the statement of a railway official at Dieppe, who has declared that a person answering the description of Crippen, and accompanied by a lady arrived from England on Tuesday, and left in the Paris train the same day.

It is, of course, a fact that Crippen and Le Neve spent their honeymoon at Dieppe; but except for its general probability that France would be the hiding-place selected by the couple, there is nothing in this point that gives it higher value than the countless other reports received from innumerable places to the effect that people "answering their description" have been seen.

INQUIRY RLV. LATRO S.

The supreme event yesterday was the opening of the inquiries in the small coroner's court in the Bowyer's Hall. Dr. Danford Thomas presiding. It was announced that the investigations of Prof. Lepper, the Home Office pathologist, were not yet completed, and the hearing of the famous expert's conclusions as to the cause and manner of death is therefore deferred until a month hence, the adjournment being fixed for 15 Aug.

But the story unfolded by Chief Inspector Dew—of the slow growth of suspicion against Crippen in theious moods of poor Belle Elyse's music-hall friends, the nervous wriggings of the quack doctor when he found the net closing round him, the flight from Oxford-st., and finally the appalling discovery under the bricks of the abominable cellar—all this made a narrative of horror seldom rivalled in crime annals.

TWO DAYS' START.

While nothing absolutely new was brought out by the evidence, several important bearings of the case received fresh point and emphasis. Of these, nothing was more generally remarked upon than Inspector Dew's admission that having left Crippen on the Friday evening after receiving the man's confession that he had told a pack of lies about his wife's disappearance—the detectives did not attempt to get into touch with him again until the Monday. The fog was thus all, well nearly two days' clear start.

Another extraordinary statement came from the witness Long, who admitted that he did not think it worth while telling the detectives about the suit of boy's clothes that Crippen had sent for just before his flight on Saturday, until the following Wednesday. One would have imagined that such a significant act as the packing of the clothes would have been the first thing to leap to the memory when police inquiries were set on foot. The unlucky omission was undoubtedly a very fortunate thing for Crippen.

DIABOLICAL DISSECTION.

The diabolical evidence showed that the removal of the bones from the body had been accomplished by the murderer with such diabolical thoroughness that evidence even as of sex, to say nothing of identity, was completely absent. The awful work must have taken many hours in the result, it was only possible to declare with certainty that the remains were those of a human being who had been most foully murdered.

Very few of the public who crowded about the little court were able to get in, so full was the attendance of press, witnesses, and people personally interested in the case. The latter included a picturesque group of music-hall celebrities—Paul Martinetti, Mrs. Furens Stratton, Lil Haworth, John Nash, and others—to whose loyal friendship to the murdered woman it is due that this appalling crime was ever discovered.

THE EVIDENCE.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATIONS AT HILLDROP CRES.

The coroner, in opening the case, said: The human remains are supposed to be those of a young woman called Cora Crippen, aged 14, the wife of Hawley Hawley Crippen, an American doctor, of 39, Hilldrop Crescent. We have not a great deal of evidence to place before you, but the husband, the supposed husband, has not yet been arrested. The police have been very active in the matter, and they have the matter still in hand. They have done all they could up to the present time. I do not know whether we shall be able to identify her, if necessary, we shall have to do so for our very good reason. They are making an analysis of the contents of the body to find out whether any poison was used.

The first witness was Mr. J. E. Nash, husband of Lil Haworth, the music-hall girl.

"Belle" was a great friend of Mr. and Mrs. Nash. They last saw her alive on the evening of 19th Jan., when she and Dr. Crippen dined at their house.

They noticed nothing about their guests that suggested anything being wrong.

Then came the news, on 2nd Feb., that Belle had resigned the position of treasurer to the Music Hall Ladies' Guild. It took them so much by surprise that they wired to her on the 3rd saying they would call that night at Hilldrop-Crescent and talk about it. They duly called, but could not gain admittance.

Next day (6 Feb.) they heard that Belle had gone to California.

It was a big surprise to all her friends, Mr. Nash observed; and he went on to repeat the story of the Music Hall Benevolent dinner party on 17th Feb., which the *Morning Leader* narrated yesterday—how Crippen snifed and the company by bringing his typist, Miss Le Neve, with him, and how Mr. Martinetti recognized the brooch worn by the typist as one belonging to Belle.

After this discovery, the witness was Sergeant Mitchell again visited Hilldrop-Crescent. There he found the French maid. She had only been employed a month, and could say nothing except that Saturday Crippen left, taking nothing or anything with him. Miss Le Neve left a quarter of an hour later, with a small reticule bag. The same afternoon the maid received a letter from them, telling her not to be alarmed, as they were going to a theatre.

This girl was taken charge of by the police and sent home again to France.

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The news of Belle's death reached witness in America, where he and his wife were on a professional visit, and witness went over the now familiar story of Mrs. Crippen's inquiries of the Los Angeles police, which first revealed that Crippen's account of his wife having died and been cremated in the city was incorrect.

Coming to the interview which Mr. Nash had with his wife on their return had with Crippen at his office on 28 June, the witness said: "We called to offer our condolences. He seemed very much cut up; in fact, he sobbed. He was very nervous and kept twitching at a piece of paper in his hand."

"When I questioned him, he said his wife had died in some little town near San Francisco—he couldn't remember the name."

"Peter," I said, "do you mean to say you don't remember where your wife died?"

"I knew San Francisco very well," said witness, "and I tried to refresh his memory. He said it was a place with a Spanish name, of I mentioned several places, and at last he said it was Alameda. Then I said, 'You have got it right, haven't you Peter?'

"Of course," he said. "I've got them in my safe."

"But he couldn't remember where the cremation took place. He said there were about four cemeteries round San Francisco. "But surely you must have got a certificate with the ashes, Peter?" I said; and he replied: "I think I have got it somewhere." He began to get very nervous, and I felt sure something was wrong. To think," exclaimed witness, "that a man couldn't tell where his wife had died!"

Then witness told how he interviewed his friend, Mr. Frost, at Scotland-Yard, finding (as he said) that "nobody else had the courage and pluck to take the thing up."

This remark was received with murmurs from the group of music-hall friends of the deceased who filled a corner of the court.

INSPECTOR DEW'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Chief Inspector Dew now took up the story. After the interview at Scotland-Yard with Mr. Nash he made exhaustive inquiries, and being dissatisfied with the result of them, he called at Crippen's house with Sergeant Mitchell early on the morning of 8 July. They saw first the French maid, and then Miss Le Neve, who described herself as Crippen's housekeeper. "I observed she was wearing a blue dress that had been described to me."

Miss Le Neve told the witness she did not know when Crippen would be in; but after some demur she agreed to accompany them to his office in Albion House.

Crippen, on being asked to give an explanation of the unsatisfactory stories he had set about regarding his wife's death, replied that he was quite willing to do so.

"I suppose I had better tell the truth," he remarked.

He then made a long statement which the witness did not prop so to put in writing. The gist of it was that his stories about his wife's death were all lies. To the best of his knowledge she was not dead. He said that on 1st Feb., after a little party at his house, which included Mr. Paul Martinetti, they had quarrelled. She abused him, said she had had enough of him, and was determined to leave him and never see him again. She said she knew someone who wanted her to go away with him, a man who could keep her, and he said she wanted to her.

AT ALL-TAY INTERVIEW.

Crippen professed that as his wife had repeatedly said similar things to him before, he took no notice. But she, in fact, did leave him, and he assumed that the man she had gone to was a Mr. Bruce Miller, now (he believed) in Chicago. She had taken some of her jewels with her, leaving the rest behind, and the greater part of her wardrobe. She had told him she didn't want to keep anything he had bought her.

The witness was with Crippen nearly all that day. Being still dissatisfied, he suggested that he would have to make every effort to find the wife, and that they should go over the house together to see if any papers were to be discovered.

MUTILATED BODY RECOGNITION.

Then came the medical evidence.

Mr. Thomas Marshall, the divisional surgeon, who was called on the Wednesday evening to the cellar in Hilldrop-Crescent, told how he found human remains without a single bone.

Asked if he was prepared to say whether the remains were of a male or a female, he replied that he could not swear on any anatomical grounds. Both organs as would have provided evidence of sex had been removed although he had no doubt in his own mind it was a female.

He pointed out that the perpetrator had endeavoured to obliterate all evidence not only of identity but of sex. Many of the organs, however, were wonderfully well preserved—the heart, for instance.

This Coroner: You have no doubt she was murdered? —No, and I should suppose the work of dissection was carried out in the cellar. He took his time about it—it was a deliberate and long process.

ACTOR FRIEND.

Mr. Paul Martinetti, retired actor, followed. He said he knew the Crippens very well. Mrs. Crippen seemed on good terms with her husband, and enjoyed good health. Dr. Crippen informed him of Belle's departure for America on important legal business, saying she might be away six months. Crippen said he intended selling off his furniture as he never liked the house, and witness told him: "If I were you I should take the first steamer and go over to America." Crippen did not reply. He told witness his wife had double pneumonia.

Some time after, witness saw Crippen with the lady typist at the Music Hall, Benevolent dinner. It was in the ballroom, and Crippen looked very jolly. Later on, he invited the Martinettis to a dinner and theatre party, but as it was to be at the guest of Crippen, and the lady typist witness refused.

Miss Martinetti was the next witness.

She said she was introduced to Belle 18 months ago at Mr. "Pony" Moore's house, and it was Belle who induced her to join the guild.

She saw one another frequently, and Belle told her she had been married to the doctor about 14 years.

The rest of the Monday was occupied in a re-examination of the house. They found nothing to indicate anything being wrong, but in the wardrobe of the bedroom occupied by the couple there was a fully-loaded five-chambered revolver, and a box of cartridges was later found downstairs.

The examination was repeated on Tuesday and again on Wednesday.

"On the Wednesday, when we had examined the floor of the passage leading to the cellar, I said, 'We will make a more minute examination of this cellar.' We moved the coal dust from the floor, and as we were probing about we discovered one or two bricks were loose.

GHOSTLY DISCOVERY.

"Several bricks were got up with a spade and other implements, and after for shovels, each of them had been removed. I dug up something that appeared to be human flesh. We were obliged to cease for a time, owing to the terrible stench; but on digging further we came across that portion—the inspector indicated it to the coroner on a card which contained some drawings or photographs.

"Dr. Marshall, the divisional surgeon, was called for. Further assistance having been obtained from the local police-station, I caused a hole to be dug right round, and we found large quantities of human flesh.

"There was no head; but we found, among other things, Crippen's hair-clip, in which was a piece of hair of what appeared to be two colours; a smaller piece of hair; a portion of a man's handkerchief tied in two corners in a sort of reef knot; and two small pieces of cloth.

NOT A PARTICLE OF BONE.

"There was not a particle of bone. It was simply one mass of human flesh. The largest piece was no bigger than a small handbag. It was as if someone had caused the flesh of the man's handkerchief tied in two corners in a sort of reef knot; and two small pieces of cloth.

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Witness last saw her alive on 31 Jan., when witness and her husband spent the evening at Hilldrop-Crescent in Crippen's invitation. They arrived at 7.40, dined and played cards, and left at 9.30 a.m. She saw no sign of Belle going on

Intimation.

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BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

of Mr. Badeley, the Captain Superintendent, and of Mr. Wodehouse, Assistant Deputy, the latter of whom is practically in charge of the Indian Police. The actual cause of complaint was on the surface a trivial thing. Two Sikh policemen were departmentally punished for a minor offence, and in the estimation of the rest of the Sikh contingent the conviction and punishment appear to have been considered unjustifiable and unjust, with the result that a kind of strike was on the verge of development. Timely action averted this danger. But the fact remains that the possibility existed for a time of the whole Sikh contingent refusing duty and thereby leaving the streets of Hongkong practically unpolicéd. This is not as it should be. The Sikh Police in this Colony work under radically bad conditions, just as the Europeans do, and the ebullition of temper on their part is only a surface indication of the spirit of discontent that glows at white heat underneath. They are poorly paid and badly housed, and until a man has attained N.C. rank he cannot be said to enjoy anything in the way of living conditions that the veriest coolie in the streets may lay claim to. The action which they took on this occasion, if it shows nothing else, shows their powers of organisation and unity of purpose. One cannot but help thinking whether or no the Hongkong trouble was a reflection of the trouble that has occurred in the Sikh Police, ranks in Shanghai. In the Model Settlement, unfortunately, the Indian custodians of the peace do not bear a very good reputation, and the prosecutions at present proceeding there tend to strengthen that view; but in Hongkong things are different, we are glad to say, and the Sikhs show up creditably in the Captain Superintendent's reports from year to year. In the latest issue of the *Municipal Gazette* of Shanghai, Colonel C. D. Bruce, the head of the Police there, says:—“I regret to have to refer to an act of insubordination which occurred among a certain section of the Sikh Police at a parade on July 15 last. But, in order, if necessary, to correct any impression that such insubordination is general among the Sikh Branch of the Force in this Settlement, it may be as well to recall the true facts of the case. That an insubordinate act was committed on parade has been already established in the British Court. It is, perhaps, not so generally known that such insubordination was entirely confined to one sect of the Sikh Branch. Of the number who were tried and convicted for the said offence, by means all had any real desire to act in such a manner. A majority were led into the act by the intrigues of clever men. To prove, if necessary, how long it would be to impute whole disloyalty to the Sikh Police in this Force, it may be of interest to point out that on the very evening of the commitment above, a large proportion of the remainder of the Sikh Police Branch volunteered through their native officers and non-commissioned officers to do whatever overtime or extra duty was necessary to replace the men who had been locked up for insubordination in the British Gaol.” Colonel Bruce's report serves in great measure to clear the air, for in Hongkong the general consensus of opinion appeared to be that the Police system of Shanghai was in a parlous state and that its replication might at any time be found in this Colony. Major R. S. Hall reporting upon the condition of the Shanghai Sikh Police in 1906 said:—“I have gone carefully into the condition of life and service of the Indian Branch, and am of opinion that they are adequately paid, well quartered and looked after. Their duties certainly are hard in inclement weather. Perhaps these could be lightened. Their deferred pay is good. I do not see that the men have any cause for grievance. No men have come to me with any since I have been here.” The same cannot be said regarding the Sikh Police of Hongkong. They are neither adequately paid nor sufficiently quartered and their living conditions are unutterably meagre. If those same conditions are reasonably improved, the Government will find in their Sikh Police a far more valuable body of public servants than they are even at present.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SEVERE storm was experienced at Kobe on August 7, during which four thunder bolts fell in the city and several lighter were sunk in the harbour.

A sad little tragedy of a child is reported from Ekaterinburg. A well-dressed lady was passing through the market in that city a few days ago, says a Russian exchange, when she found herself face to face with a couple of beggars who had a little girl with them. To the lady's astonishment she recognised in the latter her own child, who had been kidnapped from her home three years ago when she was five years old. For the unfortunate child, quite sound and healthy at the time of her disappearance, was now a cripple; her hands and feet being twisted out of shape. Her cruel kidnappers had deliberately crippled the little one in order to attract the sympathy of the public. The grief of the mother at seeing the condition of her long-lost child cannot be described. The two beggars were subsequently arrested.

LEGISLATION CO. V. C.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomas, (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. C. M. M. Meeser (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 63 to 66. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The report (No. 9) of the Finance Committee was adopted.

PROBATE RULES.

A rule and order under the Estates Ordinance, 1897, (No. 2 of 1897) was approved.

SECTION OF A BILL.

Mr. Murray Stewart, pursuant to notice, asked the following question standing in his name:—In view of the numerous statements now circulating on West Coast, and the fact that officers of the Mercantile Marine had difficulty in engaging seafarers in that neighbourhood, will the Government consider the re-establishment of erecting near the Sino's Home a light bamboo pier, to serve as a recognised landing place under police control?

The Colonial Secretary replied that the Government was at present considering the question of a temporary pier.

MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Amendment Ordinance, 1903.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

It will read a first time.

Knowing harbouring a Chinese married woman without reasonable excuse is created an offence by Ordinance but difficulty has arisen in proving that the man charged knew the woman harboured to be a married woman. The Bill amends Ordinance No. 19 of 1903 by placing upon the male paramount the duty of ascertaining other than from information supplied by the woman herself whether she was a spinster or a widow.

It also empowers the Magistrate to award damages not exceeding \$100 to the aggrieved husband in addition to the penalty prescribed by the Ordinance.

MIDWIVES.

The Attorney-General moved, the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to secure the better training of Midwives and to regulate their practice.

AGREE.

The Bill introduces the chief provisions of the Midwives Act 1903. They are not to apply to China unless they use the name of midwife in English or any title or description implying that they are certified under the provisions of the Bill.

1 FELLET ISLAND.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Fellet Island Ordinance, 1898.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

It will read a first time.

This amendment is rendered necessary as a consequence of the recent transfer of the command of the Island to the Admiralty.

LAWES.

In moving the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the segregation and treatment of lepers, the Attorney-General explained that the Bill was based generally on Ordinances prevailing in other Colonies of the Crown for the segregation of lepers. Recently, a meeting (an international) conference was held, at which it was strongly urged that full consideration should be given to the fact that the disease was due largely to the contact of lepers with the ordinary population.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

A discussion ensued, during which it was suggested that the Police ought to be informed of cases of leprosy.

Mr. Stewart—I would do to report the matter to an Indian constable.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—The officer in charge of the Police station.

The Attorney-General—Officer in charge of a police station.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—Yes.

Mr. Stewart—As a Justice of the Peace, I would suggest that Justices should be given an opportunity to inspect the asylum.

The Attorney-General—I was a Justice of the Peace at Cyprus and I had to visit the asylum every three months.

Mr. Stewart—I daresay it was a very pleasant undertaking (Laughter).

The Attorney-General—Quite harmless.

Mr. Stewart—I didn't suggest it was otherwise.

Mr. Osborne—In the event of a person being condemned as a leper he will have no remedy but to appeal to the Medical Officer. We should try to prevent abuse of the Ordinance.

A clause was inserted in the Bill providing for capital punishment by Justice of the Peace from time to time.

Mr. Stewart—That meets the case.

I will read a second time.

Council proceeded to consider the Bill in Committee.

MURKIN.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Marriage Ordinance, 1875.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

AGREE.

THE LEVELS OF HIGHWAYS.

Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the surveying, stopping up, diversion, turning or alteration in levels of Highways.

Before proposing the third reading of the Bill, the Attorney-General asked Council its permission to insert a clause in the Bill, to do so, he explained that it was purely a matter of formality and was found necessary with a view to avoiding the wording of the Bill from conflicting with that of the Labour of Refugees Ordinance.

Agreed.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

—ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

A SUMMING UP STATION SHED.

A sum of four thousand dollars is aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, for payment shed for ambulances, carts, &c., at the discharging station.

L'ANGUA'S SUDY AL'WANCI.

A sum of one hundred and two dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, for payment of the Sino's Home, a light bamboo pier, to serve as a recognised landing place.

PAINT AND BRUSHES.

A sum of four hundred dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A. Harbour Office, for charges, paint and brushes.

This was all the business.

FORGERY OF A BANK-NOTE.

A \$5 BILL WHICH WAS ALTERED TO \$100.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Leung Fat Cho was indicted for altering a forged bank-note of the Chartered Bank of \$5 denomination purporting to be one of the value of \$100. Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, from the Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted. The Prisoner was unrepresented.

The Attorney-General stated that the case was one in which a \$5 note was altered so as to tear upon its face the appearance of a \$100 note. On the day in question the prisoner went to the Fui Cheung shop at 175, Queen's Road West, where he bargained over the price of some gold and silver watches, a silver chain and a jade stone bangle. He agreed to pay him a sum of \$100 for the articles but as he did not have the money with him, at prisoner's request two of the shop boys went with him to an office, where he said he would get the money to pay for them. The boys carried the goods with them and the three went together to Chater Road—the office of Messrs. J. E. & Co., second fl. or. The two boys waited outside and prisoner soon came out with a bank-note purporting to be a \$100 note. The boy looked at the note and said “Soo” in English and Chinese in the corner of the note and they both agreed to pay him a sum of \$100.

The Attorney-General said that the note was one in which a \$5 note was altered so as to tear upon its face the appearance of a \$100 note. On the day in question the prisoner was sent to the Fui Cheung shop at 175, Queen's Road West, where he bargained over the price of some gold and silver watches, a silver chain and a jade stone bangle. He agreed to pay him a sum of \$100 for the articles but as he did not have the money with him, at prisoner's request two of the shop boys went with him to an office, where he said he would get the money to pay for them. The boys carried the goods with them and the three went together to Chater Road—the office of Messrs. J. E. & Co., second fl. or. The two boys waited outside and prisoner soon came out with a bank-note purporting to be a \$100 note. The boy looked at the note and said “Soo” in English and Chinese in the corner of the note and they both agreed to pay him a sum of \$100.

Evidence was called and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, prisoner was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

A DARING CRIMINAL.

CHILD KILLED AWAY IN ELDER'S SITE'S PRESENCE.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott and a jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Wong Shui Pui was indicted on a charge of kidnapping a two-year-old child at Mong Kok on the 21st April last. Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, from the Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted. The prisoner was unrepresented.

The Attorney-General stated that was one of those cases where a kidnapped child was not recovered. The child in question, a little boy, was on board a ship, with his sister on the date name. The boy was scrubbing the deck and the boy was playing about. While thus engaged, two men came on board and one of them straightaway took the boy. The man was well known to the girl and had been engaged the particular boat. The girl said “Don't take him away” whereupon prisoner replied, “We are only going for a walk. We'll bring him back.” The man gave chase and arrested him. At the Police Court he made an incriminating statement to the effect that some old dog had him to steal the child.

Evidence was called and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was inflicted.

THE LEVELS OF HIGHWAYS.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Marriage Ordinance, 1875.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

L'ANGUA'S.

Mr. Stewart—The man who was accused of kidnapping a child, the father of the child, was a blacksmith. He had been engaged in the construction of a bridge at the site of the bridge.

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China and Manilas.

PROBABLE TRANSFER TO THE "S.A.S AND STRIPE".

WELL-KNOWN LINE OF STEAMERS TO PASS OUT OF BRITISH REGISTRY.

Before the arrival of Mr. W. L. Bramwell, the firm of Messrs. Walker, Barnes & Co., of Manilas, on Monday, an report to the *Telegraph* of the following day, there has been quite a little boom in the shares of the China and Manilas Steamship Co., Ltd., of which the well-known firm of Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co. are the general managers. It is rumoured in the exchange circle that the reason for the boom is the report that has gained currency that negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the popular steamers operated by the China and Manilas S.S. Co. from the British to the American flag. Such a change, it is argued, will confer the right of the vassal to engage in the inland trade in the Philippines which, within recent years, has developed enormously and gives every promise of still greater growth. At present the steamers in the fleet of the China and Manilas S.S. Co. are obtainable at \$7, they took a jump to \$9 yesterday, and changed hands at the further enhanced prices of \$12 and \$13 in the forenoon to-day. The steamers owned by the Company are the *Zhu* and *Ruby*

KING EDWARD'S DEATH.

ROYALTY THANKS THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following despatch was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon:

Downing Street,
1st July, 1910.

Br.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 172 of the 1st May. Your despatch and its enclosures have been laid before His Majesty the King, who has read with deep interest the account of the proceedings on the date of His late Majesty's funeral and considers that they were of a befitting character.

2. His Majesty commands me to convey to the Legislative Council an expression of his appreciation of their message of loyalty and devotion on his accession to the Throne.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) CREWE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

THE FUTURE OF RUBBER.

SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT?

The following article is contributed by a correspondent, who has recently had occasion to study the prospects of the rubber industry in Malaya to the *N.C.D. News*:

The rubber growing industry is one of the safest and most profitable investments possible in modern times, if conducted on sound economical lines.

The present inflated price of rubber is harmful to the best interests of the industry. The best that can possibly happen is a drop in the price of rubber in London to a level of say a minimum between 2s. and 3s. a pound. Maximum profits can be paid with rubber at 2s. a pound.

At a price of say 2s. a pound many new uses for rubber can be found. Factories of all sorts will spring into being, manufacturing for a widely assorted variety of products, when the raw material falls to a price at which it can be handled in large quantities. At this figure too wild rubber from the Amazon and red rubber from the Congo drop out the running. So also will disappear the high fancy-priced estates.

The very best opinion of planters and others who are at close quarters in the Federated Malay States with the rubber industry, declare in favour of the opening out of good virgin land and planting the same.

The best jungle land can be brought into bearing in four to four and a half years and at a total inclusive cost of from \$100 to \$100 an acre. With rubber at 2s. 6d. a pound these estates can always be safely depended upon to pay a pure dividend of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent or even more. Fancy priced estates, such as have been put on the market this year and eagerly snapped up by the investing public, will be out of the running altogether, and when the day of reckoning arrives, as it most assuredly will, such investments will inevitably go to the wall.

Judging from the prices of shares, not only have the prices of the estates been excessive in the first instance, but speculators have largely enhanced the value of the shares. That may be all very well for estates now fully tapping realizing 2s. a pound for their rubber. At these prices all sorts of fancy luxuries may be indulged in. These high prices are very rapidly giving way and every month sees the rate steadily dropping. As I have said, this is the very best thing that can happen for the industry as a whole. In a couple of years Malaya will send home 40,000 to 50,000 tons of rubber. The price will then suddenly drop to close on 2s. a pound. It will have f. d. and its level, and all estates started and developed on sound economic lines, as indicated above, will provide solidly secured securities for the wise investor. Shares which are now quoted at 40s. rates, f. r. out of sight above par, will then be as far out of sight below par. It is well steadily to face the future and prepare for it's certainties.

Again I emphasize the fact that there is no better investment anywhere in the Far East to-day than in an estate built up from the bottom and planted in rubber and coconut. They are as safe as the Bank of England and will yield results in dividends that should satisfy the most greedy of investors.

SHANGHAI SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE 225 YARDS RACE.

A very large crowd was attracted to the Municipal Swimming Bath on Friday night, says the *N.C.D. News*, to witness the programme of aquatic events arranged by the Shanghai International Swimming Club, of which the 320 yards Shanghai Championship for the "George Moore Cup" was the main event.

In the first heat W. Jones, J. Polgoon, D. Cooke and B. Roche competed. These men were about even at the end of the second length, but Cooke gained in the third lap, in which Polgoon and Roche gave up. Cooke retained his lead on Jones and in the fifth lap increased the difference between them. Jones apparently began to tire. Cooke won by about eight yards, the time being 3m. 14 sec. In the second heat Alves and Jones began by leading. MacCabe by about a yard, but this was soon regained and the two swam together until the end of the fourth lap, when MacCabe went ahead and set up a lead which he maintained until the end. MacCabe won by about ten yards. Alves and Wade gave up at the third lap. The time was 3m. 20 sec. The final was swum later in the evening. The first and second men in each heat competed. At the third lap MacCabe and Cooke, who were even, took the lead from Alves and Jones, who were some distance behind, and Jones gave up. MacCabe gradually forged ahead and in the end won by five yards (3m. 11 sec).

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A MIDNIGHT CHASE ON A BICYCLE ON LONELY ROAD.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Ho Chau was indicted on a charge of committing an armed robbery on two persons at Tai Wan on the 9th July last and being in possession of \$63 and 200 cash, together with other articles, owing the same to have been stolen articles. Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K. C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

Following were the Jus. J. F. Miller (noted), A. P. Silva-Neto, H. Gittins, E. Gaster, O. E. Chazut, A. S. Cobden and W. G. C. g.

The Justice-General stated that the prisoner was charged with two counts, robbery and also receiving stolen goods. The robbery was committed in his house of a grocer living at Shatin on the 9th July last. It was one of the cases which frequently occurred in the Colony. Several men entered the house, tied the inmates and generally ransacked the house. The owner of the house was very roughly treated and was cut about rather seriously. There was no evidence as to the question of identification, because the inmates were too terrified. At the Police Court, one of the men who was arrested, although there was strong suspicion against him, was discharged by the Magistrate, there being insufficient evidence against him. The robbery was reported to the Police shortly after it was committed and Sergeant Appleton got on his bicycle and started on the Taipo Road at 11.30 a.m. At about four o'clock he met the prisoner and followed him and with the help of a Chinese detective had the man arrested. Some of the stolen articles was found on his person, including a large number of cigarettes in his pockets of the particular brand sold by the grocer in his shop. The prisoner made a long statement before the Magistrate in which he alleged that all the property belonged to him. It was for the jury to say whether the prisoner's story was true or otherwise.

Evidence having been called, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and prisoner was sentenced to three years' hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch.

SLVER STORM IN KOB.

ST. AM R STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

One of the most severe thunderstorms experienced in Kobe for many years occurred on Sunday afternoon, reports the *Japan Chronicle* of that city. The wind came up very suddenly from the south-east, and for some time blew with great force, bringing up heavy masses of cloud from which the lightning flashed continually and the thunder rolled almost without intermission. According to the observations taken at the Kobe Meteorological Office, after a fine morning, about one o'clock dark thunderclouds were seen approaching from the south-east, and about two o'clock distant thunder could be heard. Soon after these the storm rapidly approached Kobe, and thunder and lightning, accompanied by a downpour of rain, was the result. The wind accompanying the storm was very strong and very changeable, first easterly, then south-west and then shifting to the east again. But what was most evident at the height of the storm were the vivid flashes of lightning, followed by the crack, crack of thunder, as if the discharge had occurred immediately overhead.

During the storm a house near Nankai Temple was struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done, and some time after another, house in the same vicinity, was struck. A switch-box near Ijikawa was struck by lightning, and burst its flames. In the harbour the mast of a sailing-ship was shattered by lightning, and the O.S.C. s.s. "Lingchiang," 1,400 tons, was also struck, about five feet of one of the masts being split by lightning. About the same time a junks was struck. Eight junks were sunk in the harbour during the storm, and about a dozen other vessels in Hyogo and at Wakayama were more or less damaged. The storm lasted about an hour and a half.

Some foreigners who were caught in the storm when on top of the Rokko range, en route from Kobe to Hyogo, had an unpleasant experience. For more than an hour, together with about half-a-dozen Japanese pedestrians overtaken by the deluge of rain, they were wet half-bound in the little tea-houses at Pells Vue. Although quite early in the afternoon, about 3.45, the dense masses of cloud shrouded the top of the mountain in gloom, it up every minute or two by flashes of lightning, many double, and some triple flashes, which seemed to be constantly playing along the top. So thick was the mist that it was impossible to see more than three or four yards, and the rain fell in torrents. Slight as the little tea-houses at Pells Vue is—the thunder shook it to its foundations, if it has any—it afforded very welcome shelter to the wet and chilly people who were luckily enough to get caught in the storm.

At Suma the storm did considerable damage. All the open-air restaurants, tea-houses, etc., erected along the beach were speedily wrecked by the strong wind, which swept landward from the sea and carried all before it. The crowds of holiday-makers on the beach tried in vain to seek shelter from the storm, and so drenched to the skin in a very few minutes. For some time it was thought that two fishermen had been drowned, and practically the whole of the fishermen in the Suma district pulled out to sea in their boats in order to find their companions. Eventually, the missing men were found, but only just in time; for their small boat was almost filled with water, and would have gone down in a few more minutes.

REPORTS from Korea state that the Seoju and the Chosen *National* have been suspended for the publication of articles alleged to be injurious to public peace and order.

THE SIBERIAN MAILS.

IMPROVED CONNECTION BETWEEN TSURUGA AND VLADIVOSTOK.

In our columns some weeks ago complaints were made about the irregularity of the mails from Europe forwarded by way of Siberia. It was pointed out that at one time the mails were received thrice a week then twice, and now only once a week. One reason of the irregularity appeared to be the fact that the Russian steamer *Kaisha* runs her steamer between Tsuruga and Vladivostok without any regard to the dates of the departure of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers. On the appearance of these complaints we were informed that the principal cause of the inconvenience referred to was the fact that the Siberian Railways and the Russian steamship company changed their schedules dates without any regard to the O.S.K. regular schedule dates, notwithstanding that an agreement for through traffic had been concluded between the Japanese Imperial Railways, the South Manchurian Railway, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the O.S.K., in 1908. Further information obtained from the agents of the foreign companies showed that this was not correct, and that notice has repeatedly been given to the Japanese company.

We are now informed by the Osaka Shōten Kaihō that it has been arranged from the 16th instant to despatch the company's steamer "Hōōmaru" from Tsuruga at 6 p.m. on Saturday next for annual exhibition of modern art. M. Chabannes la Palice having already been invited by the committee to send it. The only man who was likely to be able to tell me the whole story of the picture was the artist himself, and so I called on him at his villa at Neuilly, just outside Paris, to get him to tell me all about it. M. la Palice is a well known portrait painter, but only exhibits one picture a year at the *Salon*. The appearance of Les Boxers there this year is more or less accidental.

THE ARTIST'S STORY.

I really know very little more about the actual facts of the case, the artist said to me, than is depicted in the inscription on the picture. I have never been out to China, and it was quite by accident that I noticed that little paragraph I quote from the *Courrier de Saigon*. It was at the time when the world was very much interested in the Boxer rising, and when I read this bald account of the death by torture of three French people the picture instantly leaped to my mind and I determined to paint it.

I only remember that it was the story of a Frenchman and his wife and her sister, who left Peking before the attack on the Legations, and tried to reach Tientsin. The account of their life gave no name and we only recorded the fact of their capture, torture and massacre. But what I can there were, were authentic enough, and as I found out later, the incident was well known in the E. S.

When the picture was finished I had no intention of sending it to the *Salon*. I had done it simply as a study, and regarded it as a bit too grand *Cuadro* for exhibition. But one day M. Roybet, the well-known painter, came into my studio and was struck by the picture. He was amazed when I told him I did not intend to exhibit it, and it was owing to the insistence of him and other friends that I eventually did so.

THE SELLERS' REVENGE.

Not long after this Marquis the General de Coude paid me a visit. As soon as he saw the picture he asked me if it was not founded on the very incident which I had read of in the *Courrier de Saigon*. I had been engaged in the suppression of the Boxer rising, and knew all about it. As a result of this act of barbarism the French soldiers were allowed to pillage a pagoda—that was the way the General put it anyhow—and the curiosities and objects of art which the soldiers took are now in the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris. Unfortunately the General did not remember the names of the three French victims, and promised at the time to have the story looked up and give me all the details. But as happens with these things, I have never received them.

I painted the pictures as I first imagined it; the two women being made to gaze on the scented hand of the murdered Frenchman before they were torn apart and put to death. I imagined five types in the picture. The sister who is kneeling is shrinking back in terror. The one standing is calmer; just gasping with terror. As to the three Chinese, the one kneeling is the "bureau," a savage wild beast on all fours, delighting in the terror of the women. The one leaning forward is the adiuge an obscene creature, delighting in the idea of the tortures the women are soon to undergo. And the man holding out the hand alone in his terror. The one standing is the goatherd, a humorous rustic making jokes.

There is only one thing which will prevent the picture going to Liverpool, and that is if it is purchased within the next month or so. The price M. Chabannes la Palice is asking for it is £1,000.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 20th August.

Hongkong Bank meeting, City Hall, at noon.

Aquatic F.C. v. V.R.C., 9 p.m.

Monday, 22nd August.

Sale of Condemned and Obsolete Stores, Police Compound, 11 a.m.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. meeting, 4 p.m.

Geo. P. Lammer, auction sale of furniture, at 3 Kentsford Terrace (Kowloon), 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 23rd August.

Geo. P. Lammer, auction sale of furniture, at "Glenhorace," Kimberley Road (Kowloon), 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 24th August.

Meeting of Licensing Board, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 25th August.

United Asbestos Co.'s meeting, 3 p.m.

Saturday, 28th August.

Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.

Hongkong Cricket Club Open Air Concert, 9 p.m.

Saturday, 28th August.

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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN"
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH	FRIDAY, SEPT. 21ST.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"MONTEAGLE"
TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	From St. John.
SATURDAY, NOV. 5TH.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Monteagle" 12 noon.	FRIDAY, DEC. 2ND.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britian" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 11,500 tons, Speed 22 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meats and Pern in Sleeping Car will cross the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line)..... £7.10.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Government of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed intermediate) the accommodation and comfort being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.
Via New York 74.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Fraya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th Aug., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALGUTTA	"KUTSANG"	SATURDAY, 16th Aug., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEUNGSHING"	SUNDAY, 21st Aug., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANGI"	TUESDAY, 23rd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kutsang", "Nansang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

18

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	"LINAH"	21st Aug., Daylight.
SAMARANG & SURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	22nd " 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"PAOTUNG"	23rd " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAMING"	23rd " 4 P.M.
Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.	"TAIYUAN"	31st " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Admiral, China, Linan, China) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passenger must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares: \$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

19

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Com.	Captain	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	1540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th Aug., at Noon.
RUBI	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOME & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August 1910.

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Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

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THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.

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THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, with transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. KEI LUNG, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"..... Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. MOJI, KORE AND YOKO- HAMA	"TACOMA MARU"..... Capt. K. Ogata	6,059	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

The "O's" newly built steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAM-SUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"..... Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 21st Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"..... Captain Y. Fuseno	THURSDAY, 25th Aug., at Noon.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOOCHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The Nishio Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for the NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1910.

19

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1910

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Matsumoto, Tons 7000	WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. C. H. Baller, Tons 7000	THURSDAY, 2nd Sept., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADOGIMARU, Capt. Hiroshi, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 10th Sept. from KORE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ichikawa, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE YOKOAKAHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	INABAI MARU, Capt. K. Kiwata, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KUMAKO MARU, Capt. M. Wockler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	BINGO MARU, Capt. S. G. Parsons,	

Intimations.
CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE
AND
SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Inspection Solicited.

No. 77, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 11th Aug. 1910. [477]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DKS VENUE ROAD CENTRAL.
The only shop in Hongkong with this name
WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order to any design required.
Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whose reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:-

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG finished the Amers
to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.,

35th May, 1910.

ORDERS personally attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong 6th August 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/97/6
Do. demand	1/97/6
Do. 4 months' sight	1/97/6
France—Bank T.T.	1/25
America—Bank T.T.	1/38
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/82
India T.T.	1/32
Do. demand	1/34
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	62
Japan—Bank T.T.	82
Java—Bank T.T.	107

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/91
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10
30 days' sight San Fco & New York	1/42
4 months' sight do.	452
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/12
4 months' sight France	1/29
6 months' sight " "	2/31
4 months' sight Germany	1/87
Bar Silver	442
Bkt of England 1/40	3/2
Overseas	3/15

SHIPPING AND MAIIS

ALL MAIIS DUE.

America (Chyo Maru) 10th inst.
Indian (Kumpan) 21st inst.
American (Asia) 23rd inst.
Germany (B. & W.) 24th inst.
American (Mongolia) 5th prox.
America (Tengyo Maru) 13th prox.

The T. K. K. ss Chyo Maru, will be due
to arrive at this port on 10th inst., between 6
and 8 a.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. ss. Syria left Singa-
pore for this port on 12th inst., at 10 a.m.,
and is due here on 23rd inst., at 5 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

On the 16th at 11:5 a.m.—The barometer has
risen generally, very particularly over S. Japan.
Pressure remains high over Manchuria and
the N. part of the Sea of Japan. It is relatively
low over the Pacific to the South of Japan.
Gradient's are slight over S. China Sea and
light variable winds may be expected along
the coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.
1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. or
variable winds, light; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, Same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong
and Lantau, Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong
and Hainan, Same as No. 1.

Ships Passed The Canal.

29th July—Armand Bille, Kamtschatka Maru,
Davison, Ambala, Misam, Perseus, Syria,
Sverd, Badala, and August—Dreznitz.

Bulwer, Austria—Davison, Arctia's, Simla,
Glorious, Myrmidon, Palma, Taurina,
10th August—Aki Mocu, Bloomfield, Con-
cord, Bamborough, Gloriana, Riva, Al-
liss, 12th August—Mengau, Nera, Pak Ling,
Takao, 16th August—Dreznitz, Duffinger,
Preston, Lancaster, Kinmen, Malia, West-
ern, Palk.

Arrivals at Hongkong—July 27th—Japan,
29th—Ji-kyo—Idamens, Kamp, Kara, Peking,
2nd August—Horatio, Fries, Sasegama,
7th August—Armand Bille, Lueras,
10th August—Andalucia, Romacki, Maru,
Malacca, Perseus, 12th August—Suruga, 15th
August—Sakura, 16th August—Bremensky,
Abi Maru, Adel, Riva, Arada, Shiva.

ROBBERS ESTATE RETURNS.

	June	July	Total
Allagar	3,500	3,520	4,020
Alor Pongsu	2,003	2,130	5,010
Alma	700	850	2,550
Anglo Malay	49,783	52,617	352,392
Ayer Kunling	—	831	831
Ayer Molek	—	5,077	5,077
Ayer Paans	500	900	900
Baligowale	9,175	8,577	60,714
Batak Rabbit	—	1,335	1,335
Banteng	—	6,700	11,774
Batu Caves	13,024	14,745	50,077
Batu Tiga	7,689	8,603	45,953
Bertam	9,725	—	61,543
Beverlack	—	40,302	40,302
Bikam	1,126	3,051	11,032
Birch	900	1,288	1,02
Bukit Kajang	4,293	5,473	21,138
Bukit Rajah	20,812	20,803	20,803
Bukit Lintang	3,800	3,812	22,270
Bukit Timah	779	624	1,566
Bukit K. B.	300	300	300
Carry United	11,002	12,000	61,050
Castlefield	3,700	—	17,742
Changkat Serding	3,379	3,653	19,586
Changkat Salak	950	1,100	3,491
Cicely	12,495	16,300	78,165
Consolidated Malay	24,170	—	135,254
Caledonia	2,000	23,401	92,846
Chumor	630	630	630
Chuquere	2,122	2,213	5,545
Chumansara	27,911	—	33,773
Edinburgh	6,400	—	37,750
Federated (Selangor) 11 337	—	62,955	62,955
F.M.S. Rubber	28,670	—	124,447
Gedong	14,000	21,000	73,100
Glencairn	1,851	1,735	11,418
Glenshield	3,867	—	15,101
Golden Hope	2,956	5,114	33,930
Golconde	11,803	—	70,37
Gula Kalumpang	—	10,000	10,000
Harpender	8,700	—	33,630
Haytor	—	349	349
Heawood	902	1,100	3,019
High & Lowlands	37,471	39,266	288,813
Inch Kenneth	13,131	—	77,668
Jugra	10,074	11,738	47,954
Jelching	19,300	—	103,140
Kapar Para	13,387	—	61,73
Kamoulog	7,052	7,035	10,991
Kempsey	3,507	—	10,938
Kepong	2,975	3,500	17,49
Kleberg	—	156	156
Kota Tienggi	—	1,840	1,840
Kuala Klang	2,2,8	—	10,915
Kurau	2,76	3,64	2,767
Kuala Rub. Es.	2,224	3,502	4,716
Kuala Lumpur	45,200	—	256,600
Labu	10,134	16,6,6	105,984
Laodron	37,733	36,913	218,634
Ledbury	9,544	9,641	61,551
Liaggi	63,000	71,000	45,000
London Asiatic	12,520	16,015	77,993
Malacca Plant	21,500	25,500	160,000
Morton	1,912	1,783	2,414
New Scendarh	—	415	415
North Hummock	5,108	—	28,991
Nova Scotia	10,100	11,075	49,675
Pajam	3,000	3,250	10,150
Pataliog	27,418	27,418	170,177
Pegoh	3,570	3,330	12,116
Pengkalan Durian	—	958	958
Perak Plant	10,871	—	58,414
Port Dickson	—	349	349
Raddella	1,017	—	1,017
Rembila	611	—	4,771
Ribba Robber	4,994	5,437	35,078
Rubuna	12,500	16,500	73,720
Ratnau	1,575	1,850	7,554
Rice Growers Assn.	3,081	3,507	19,827
Sengat	7,000	7,031	40,016
Selala	5,282	6,750	33,070
Sengal Choh	4,6	—	21,180
Sengel Kapar	16,800	—	200,630
Sandycroft	6,283	9,31	49,084
Safaid	15,085	—	74,565
Selangor	33,229	—	201,451
Sembawang	34,048	38,615	215,114
Senawang	27	555	505
Shelford	5,772	6,450	31,026
Spore & Jobore	7,000	—	36,101
Singapore Para	4,900	5,400	34,050
Straits Robber	24,700	—	140,180
Sungai Sa'ak	2,012	2,858	24,193
Sungai Way	6,208	—	22,888
Tambakal	—	564	564
Tall Ayer	13,000	13,500	70,503
Trasfigar	—	321	324
Troong	—	—	2,160
Ulu Padi	410	475	885
United Singapore	1,610	1,945	8,435
United Sumatra	4,510	3,710	21,593
Vallambrosa	—	33,500	322,737

All totals are calculated for the calendar
year instead of the financial year, which differs
with many companies. Managers of Estates,
returns for which to above list are incomplete,
will help to make the list more useful if they will
kindly fill in the gaps.—*Singapore Free Press*.

Departures
Aug. 18.

Are dia for Shanghai.
Pitauak for Hoihow.
London, for Nagasaki.
Vladivostok, for McJi.
Cavale, for Singapore.
Vorwerte, for Shanghai.
Kwunyong, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.
Per Linan, from Shanghai—Capt. Armistead,
and 2 Chinese.
Per Longsin, from Manila—Dr. Miner,
Messrs. Davis and McIvor.
Per Empress of China, from Vancouver—H.C.
Messer, F. C. Quail, T. P. Tyrell, Mr. and
Mrs. P. K. Mackenzie and Mr. A. O. Zuo.
From Yokohama—Mr. B. P

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEARS DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$5,000,000 \$30,000,000	\$2,027,518	5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.12	5%	\$150 buyers \$150 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	17	16	\$4,000 \$3,000	\$30,552	5/- (London 1/6) for 1909	...	\$150 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$54,183 \$30,791 \$1,500,000	none	5/- for 1908	6%	\$167 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	125	125	Tls. 22,000 Tls. 35,553 Tls. 14,163 \$1,500,000	Tls. 307,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5%	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	13,400	\$350	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$6,000 \$10,148 \$10,349 \$7,3985	\$187,684	Final of \$10 per share, making in all \$10 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$10 per share for 1909	6%	\$160 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$304,105 \$10,9164	\$7,7,687	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1/9	7%	\$100 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$550,341 \$16,163	\$4,8,406	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1908	7%	\$111
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$416,318	\$3 for 1908	8%	\$350 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$17,743 \$350,000 \$100,29	Dr. \$37,7	5% for 1906	...	\$12 1/2 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$350,000	nil	5% for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$16 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$17,743 \$17,700 \$10,145	\$28,166	Final of \$1 for account 1910	8%	\$15 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	15	15	\$138,100	517,812	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$1,154	...	\$60 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	15	15	\$138,100	517,812	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for 1909	5%	90 1/2, 91 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	200,000	15	15	\$100,000 \$71,552	1,2,994	A dividend of 7 1/2% for year ending 30.6.1910	5%	92 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	11,159	A bonus of 5 1/2% for year ending 30.6.1910	4 1/2%	\$12 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$120,000 \$31,610	Dr. \$1,090	\$10 per share for 1909	6%	\$167
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$12,000	Dr. \$15,801	\$3 for 1897	...	\$26 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120,000	Tls. 15,801	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.3.09	...	Tls. 80 1/2 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	15	15	\$125,000 \$10,100	Dr. 1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9%	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	65,000	15	15	none	none	First year	...	Pa. 12
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	41	44 1/2	none	\$1 per share, 1/12th dividend	5%	5 1/2 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G 10	G 10	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	4 1/2%	4 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GOWPOWS.	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$13,475	1,1,160	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05	...	\$9 1/2 sellers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$50	\$50	\$15,000	1,1,160	\$1.75 for 1909	4 1/2%	\$53 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$15,000 \$3,693 \$5,000 \$88,441	\$26,847	\$4 for 1909	4 1/2%	\$53 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	1,1,160	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	15 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,257	Tls. 6,26	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 in all 1/- for 1910	6 1/2%	Tls. 76
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	26,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000 Tls. 1,000	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7%	Tls. 116
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000 \$15 \$15	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.3.07	5 1/2%	Tls. 201 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	15	15	\$1,000 \$1,000	1,1,160	\$1.20 on old and 62 cents on first new issue	8%	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000 \$1,000	1,1,160	51 1/2% for old shares and 10 1/2 on new shares	2%	\$104 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000 \$150,000	1,1,160	for half year ending 31.12.09	7%	\$65 1/2 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000 \$225,045	1,1,160	Final of \$1 1/2 making 3/- for year end. 1.1.10	5 1/2%	\$87 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000 \$1,000	1,1,160	45 cents for 1909	6 1/2%	\$32 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,52,045 Tls. 30,000 none	Tls. 6,069	\$1 1/2 for 1909	6 1/2%	Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 1,52,045 Tls. 30,000 none	1,1,160	Final of \$1.85 making in all 3.85 per share for 1909	8 1/2%	\$39 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,00,000 \$10,098	1,1,160	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2%	Tls. 110 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	1,1,160	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 1/2%	\$15
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 17,000 none	Tls. 5,172	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12%	Tls. 57 1/2
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	Tls. 10,000 Tls. 1,173	Tls. 6,819	Tls. 6 for 1909	7%	Tls. 68 1/2
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	Tls. 1,173	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10%	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$10,000	1,1,160	15% per share for 1908	5 1/2%	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	none	60 cents for 1909	5 1/2%	5 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	none	none	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	5 1/2%	\$40 sellers
Do. Do. Social shares	50,000	\$12	\$12	none	none	80 cents for 1909	5 1/2%	\$82 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	1,1,160	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2%	\$16 1/2 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57	56	\$1,000	1,1,160	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10%	\$60 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	1,1,160	14,192 for 1909	11%	\$14 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	14 per cent, viz. \$1.40 for 1909	6%	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	A dividend of \$1.12 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 1/2%	\$135 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000	1,1,160	Final of \$3 for 1911	6 1/2%	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	1,1,160	Final of \$1 making in all \$1 for 1912	6 1/2%	Tls. 1,35 1/2
Maastricht (or Mijo) Bosch- en Landbouwexp. in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 6,000 Tls. 6,000	1,1,160	and interim dividend of Tls. 1,12 for 1910	5%	\$160 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 31.12.09	5 1/2%	\$160 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	5 1/2%</	